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CONTENTS

- Attitude of Hungarian Government respecting
Actual International Questions
- Economic Connection between Great Britain
and Hungary During the Age of Reform *Alexander Fest*
- Tercentenary of the Budapest University of
Sciences *Arthur B. Yolland*
- Political Mosaic
- How Minorities Live
- Theatre, Literature, Arts
Professor Zoltán Gombocz † *Stephen Ullmann*
- Political Economy
- Sports

ATTITUDE OF HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT RESPECTING ACTUAL INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

On May 28th, during the discussion in the Lower House of the National Defence and Foreign Affairs Estimates, Gyula Gömbös, Prime Minister of Hungary, made a long speech, the passages referring to the attitude of the Hungarian Government respecting actual questions of international politics being as follows: —

In his exposé dealing with the Foreign Affairs Estimates the Premier spoke primarily of the general questions of interest to Hungary too which were left undecided by the Treaties of Peace.

"It is quite natural" — he said — "that this thesis of ours — a *positive solution of the questions of revision, minorities, equality, and of the economic questions* — should meet with opposition on the part of those whose policy has so far been directed towards frustrating all Hungarian endeavours of the kind and preventing this nation, dismembered as it is but supported by the powerful spiritual forces still latent within it, from achieving the objects which the consciousness of its mission impels it to strive to attain. I refer to our neighbours, who have not displayed any friendship towards Hungary since the end of the Great War and the conclusion of the treaties of peace. Our neighbours, who have compelled all Hungarian Governments alike at all times to look farther forward and strive to enforce political conceptions calculated in economic respects particularly to counterbalance the activity of these countries."

THE ROME PACT

The Premier then continued by stating that the first positive tendency in the foreign policy of Hungary was the move towards agreement with Italy. *"The Rome Pact has proved efficient, not only in economic, but also in political respects, seeing that the friendship of Rome — and above all the foreign policy of the Duce — has served the interests of Hungary"* As concerns the economic results of the Rome Pact, in answer to the critics of that agreement the Premier pointed out that *"if last year we had had a more plentiful harvest — in particular of cereals — the ratio existing today would wear a quite different appearance*

and would have been all in favour of the Rome Pact. The mere fact that both Rome and Vienna admitted the possibility of marketing wheat at a price in excess of that ruling in the world market, having both afforded a certain security on this point, in itself shows that the path taken by us is perfectly sound, and that that was the first real step towards placing European politics in the chaos prevailing in Europe on a basis of "real" policy."

ON THE EVE OF THE DANUBE CONFERENCES

"The negotiations being carried on without a break" — continued the Premier — "in the same way as in the case of the Rome Pact are preparing the way for treaties the apparent object which is to create order in Europe. *If that is the object the negotiating Parties really wish to attain, — if the tendency of this activity in the field of international politics is an unequivocal assertion of justice, — if these negotiations and preparations for the conclusion of treaties have not for their object the one-sided stabilisation of existing conditions on the basis, not of justice, but of injustice, — if they are not directed against us, — then we are only too ready to take part in the work of stabilising the peace of Europe.* However, should we see that the reverse is true, — that it is a question of strengthening the French system of Powers and of stabilising the injustices of the peace treaties, — no Hungarian statesman can possibly take part in such negotiations or set his signature to any treaty resulting therefrom. The Hungarian Government has always displayed peaceful intentions. This is not due only to the individual attitude of the respective Government, but is the desire of the Hungarian people too; though the Hungarian people is one with the Hungarian Government also in desiring that its interests shall be duly represented both here in the Carpathian Basin and at the Danube Conference. *We cannot agree to any treaty selling our rights for a pottage of lentils; for we know surely that, however small this nation may be, its geographical situation and its historical past entitle it a thousandfold to demand the right*

to create for itself in Europe a position in keeping with the mission it has fulfilled for over a thousand years."

PROTEST AGAINST METHODS OF POLITICAL PERSECUTION

"What have we experienced so far? Whatever the political conflict or incident in question, at all times a deliberate attempt was made to discover some guilt on the Hungarian side. The Marseilles affair, I am thankful to say, is closed. Nor do I wish to deal with that question; though I feel sure that the House will agree with me in establishing the fact that the Marseilles affair was exploited for the purpose of starting a campaign against Hungary with the object of annihilating our nation. Thanks to the sound common sense of the Great Powers — and, I must admit, recently also of the States most nearly concerned — this incident did not develop into a campaign of international political persecution, but has been shelved altogether. So long as the States surrounding our country continue to adopt the attitude of political persecution and to maintain an atmosphere of political reprisals, no Hungarian statesman having the interests of his country really at heart could possibly adopt any other attitude than that of absolute reserve. And this attitude of reserve applies in all fields alike; for this people of ours, which has been living here on the highway of the nations and in the danger spot of Europe, must needs have its interests represented with the utmost caution in all international relations. We are unable to be the apostles or active executors of great conceptions because we lack the power and the authority and the resources essential thereto. We may act as assistants in furthering the realisation of conceptions which serve the interests, not of Hungary alone, but of the whole of Central Europe. And this is what we have been longing for." —

THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION

After stating that there were fewer conflicts in Europe on the line from North to South than on the line from West to East, and that the only barrier between Italy and Germany was that set up by the Austrian question, the Hungarian Premier proceeded to express the opinion that "if possible, the Austrian question must be liquidated... In this respect it would be an advantage if the representatives of the big nations could agree to accept a sound basis and to accept the idea of the independence of the Austrian State. For this question is of interest to Europe as a whole. Austria — like Hungary — is centrally situated on the map of Europe, under economic and political conditions of such a character as to make the Austrian question of moment to practically all the European States alike."

In this connection, while maintaining the

attitude laid down in the statement made by him last year, Premier Gömbös declared that he was opposed to a *Habsburg Restoration*. To quote his own words, the question of a king „we shall desire, when the time comes, to settle in a manner in keeping with the interests of the nation, in the peaceful atmosphere which will in all probability be created by this question being above all parties." He in any case believed that the question was not up for discussion at all, seeing that the situation had not matured sufficiently for that.

THE POLICY OF THE INTERESTS OF HUNGARY

Speaking of Germany, the Hungarian Premier at one point established the fact that "the basis of Hungary's policy in the Carpathian Basin was under all circumstances bound to be *the consideration at all times of the existence of the mighty force represented by Germany.*"

In another place the Premier said: — "I cannot today speak emphatically of a policy of a free hand, because I am under engagements to certain States. It would therefore be out of place to stress that point, for, while I am in full agreement with Austria, I am also in full agreement with Italy; and I have sympathies with Germany too and — from the point of view of "real" policy — with all three countries alike. For it would be silly to say that for this or that consideration I would be ready to turn my back on this or that friendship. This situation is one of difficulty, for placed as we are at the point of contact of many forces, we look like one changing his colour — chameleon like — every day. That is what lends correctness to the attitude adopted by us, — that, namely, of proposing to continue in the future too a *policy representing the interests of Hungary, — a policy which must eventually lead to a strengthening of Hungary.*"

In answer to a remark made by Mr. Peyer, Social Democrat Deputy, the Premier spoke of the visit of the Prussian Prime Minister, *General Göring*, and said: — "*The Hungarian nation has always regarded as an honour the visit of a foreign statesman; and it is quite in keeping with the time-honoured tradition of Hungarian hospitality and with the cordiality of that hospitality that everyone should show that statesman every respect. This has nothing to do with political questions. It is merely a question of international courtesy.*"

HUNGARY AND THE LITTLE ENTENTE

In the concluding part of his exposé, when speaking of the economic connections between Hungary and the Little Entente States, Premier Gömbös made the following statements: —

"Just think of the engagements in economic matters which Hungary had to perform in the early thirties of the present century in her relations with the Little Entente. A glance at the foreign trade

statistics shows us that in all three relations alike the trade balance was adverse to Hungary. The respective nations of participation in economic intercourse were against Hungary, viz. 3—1, 4—1 and 2—1 respectively in favour of the Little Entente States. Our first business was therefore to try to find more distant — not always natural — markets in a western, south-eastern and north-western direction respectively; though we never for a moment forgot that *this nation must not sink to the level of making the conditions of its life and its political existence depend exclusively upon economic considerations*. For, although we know, for instance, — I am speaking openly — that we need the Czech market just as badly as the Czechs need to secure Hungary as a market for their products, nevertheless we cannot be expected to pursue an economic policy or initiate a *rapprochement* involving our forgetting our political demands or all the tears being shed by our Magyar minorities in their lives beyond the frontier.

"We are quite ready to negotiate with any of our neighbours; but they must realise that a nation with a past of ten centuries cannot be bound hand and foot. This nation must be liberated and allowed in its entirety to fulfil its historic mission. If that is done, and if it is admitted that we are entitled to live in the Carpathian Basin not only because our history shows that we have been the only people able to form a State in that Basin, but also because the given circumstances, the existence of twelve million Magyars — a point referred to so aptly by my honourable friend —, and the fact that these twelve million Magyars cannot conceive of their economic strivings being confined to a

limited space of 90,000 square kilometres, but cherish far greater ambitions based upon mere even justice, — I repeat, if all these points are realised, then it will not be the fault of the Hungarian Government or the Hungarian nation if we fail to come to an understanding or to solve the problem of the Danube Basin."

HUNGARIAN-POLISH FRIENDSHIP

Special interest was aroused by the words spoken by the Hungarian Premier when he said that "the political conceptions here in conflict will perhaps ultimately lead to the line connecting up Warsaw with Vienna, Budapest and Rome being extended possibly to Berlin too, where a certain equilibrium is in evidence, and the way prepared, not for aggressiveness, but for ensuring peace, — not with an aggressive purpose, but with the idea of peace; and those conceptions are sound in economic respects too, particularly from the point of view of agriculture."

In this connection the Premier made the following statements: — "for my own part I cannot but speak of my visit to Warsaw and my paying my respects to the late Marshal Pilsudski as a most auspicious bit of diplomacy. History does certainly repeat itself. *The relations between Warsaw and Budapest are no mere accident. Nor is it a mere accident that today, on the occasion of all international pourparlers, we find the Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, while defending the interests of Poland always showing that he has the interests of Hungary too at heart.*"

EQUALITY IN RESPECT OF ARMAMENTS

"We have shown" — said the Premier in his exposé on the National Defence Estimates — "to the whole of Europe, that we stand on a basis, not of arbitrary force, but of *right and justice*, and that we trust in the victory of justice.

"We patiently await the moment when the European Great Powers will grant Hungary the part of national sovereignty which is still lacking.

"We shall *not follow Germany*, because we are Members of the League of Nations; but we trust in the justice of the League, in the discernment of the Powers, and are ready to enter into negotiations in the hope that the League will shortly grant Hungary military equality in every respect and that we shall not be compelled to resort to arbitrary means in this question.

"It is characteristic of Hungarian *patience* — which has been generally characteristic of Hungary throughout history — that we wait even though we feel that we have suffered humiliation. But our patience is coming to an end; for we cannot see why the one-sided situation endangering the peace of Europe should be maintained artificially.

„We therefore demand to be given *the right*

of conscription. We demand the right of introducing military service by conscription for a period not to exceed two years; and we demand possibilities of armament on a level with those enjoyed by the Little Entente. We demand that the Hungarian National Defence Army be given proportionate means of air defence. If these demands are granted, Hungary will still have a smaller army than that possessed by the smallest of the Little Entente States. Even if a position of absolute equality actually ensues, we shall still be weaker from a military point of view than the smallest of the Little Entente States. And indeed, that is not why we insist on the matter; what we desire is moral satisfaction. We must receive this moral satisfaction in return for the patience, the exact observance of legal postulates, displayed by Hungary. The size of an army depends upon the strength of the people or rather upon the number of inhabitants.

"We insist upon these demands particularly in view of the fact that *the maintenance of a mercenary army in Hungary is attended with most formidable difficulties*. The inhabitants are not in sympathy with such an army. The Hungarian sol-

dier serves his country as a volunteer. We shall certainly put these demands forward, and I trust that no exception can be taken to them in this form. I do not wish to presume that those who are our opponents in this question will persist foolishly in desiring to maintain the unjust situation prevailing hitherto on the plea of peace being endangered. A self-respecting State like Hungary cannot possibly agree to tolerate the coercion of fetters and the yoke of submission. The Hungarian nation is far too self-respecting to tolerate its present and its future subjection to thralldom. I am convinced that common sense will win the day; for that policy which is generally known as the policy of peace must triumph; and the final victory of that policy would seem assured if we desire to use it for the purpose of asserting the cause of justice. Those politicians who try to find justice are always in the right; but those politicians who would maintain a situation one-sidedly deformed are a constant menace to the peace of Europe."

In his exposé relating to the Foreign Affairs Estimates too Premier Gömbös once more said that Hungary could not follow in Germany's wake in proclaiming "Wehrhoheit".

"We must" — he said — "trust in the victory of moral forces enabling us to obtain justice. And I believe that in the event of any actual Danube or other Conference assembling, Hungary will have an opportunity there to successfully advocate the idea and cause of equality. Should that not happen, we should have to doubt the *raison d'être* of international forums. For we must appeal primarily to the Great Powers to provide that, while we are living our own life here in a condition of almost provocative defencelessness in the Carpathian Basin, those who demand the observance of the treaties of peace should endeavour to protect us against those who may possibly attempt to exploit their position one-sidedly ensured them to the detriment of Hungary."

ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HUNGARY DURING THE AGE OF REFORM

by

Alexander Fest

The economic reforms in Hungary connected with the name of Count Stephen Széchenyi brought about a lively intercourse between Britain and Hungary which lasted for several decenniums. The highly developed economic life of Britain, her mighty industry and her world trade, had previously too challenged the admiration and interest as a student of a prominent Hungarian — Count Francis Széchenyi, Stephen Széchenyi's father, who founded the Hungarian National Museum. Earlier in the century too British machines had occasionally been imported into Hungary, where the achievements of British technical science had been familiar and had been glorified and envied previously too: but it was Stephen Széchenyi who first drew public attention in Hungary to the economic life of the British Isles. He proposed to follow the example of England and encourage horse-breeding by arranging horse-races; he acquired from England plans for the technical creations which he desired to introduce and engaged British engineers and experts to carry those plans into execution. In the history of Danube navigation we often come across British names; the Budapest Chain Bridge was planned and built by Scotch engineers; while the diving bell used during the improvement works on the lower reaches of the

Danube was tested by an Englishman. Széchenyi's guiding spirit is to be seen everywhere.

Each several chapter of his work entitled „Lovakrul" (Of Horses: 1828) betrays the sound practical sense of the Englishman. He has English examples always in his mind and constantly refers to them. In a separate chapter he deals with the „condition" of horses in Great Britain, with the origin and history of English horses, and with „the profits on horse-breeding". The horse-races in Hungary were arranged on the British model; while from 1827 a „Gyepkönyv" (Turf Book) was issued on the lines of the Racing Calendar and the Stud Book. The British racing regulations were translated by Anthony Tasner (1836), the preface to the translation telling us that those regulations had the binding force of law in Hungary too. In all questions relating to horse racing reference was made to British examples and precedents. Naturally British horses were imported too; and British trainers also appeared on the scene. We are told that Baron Nicholas Wesselényi sold his stud because he proposed to breed only „horses of English origin and race" („Magyar Kurir", II., 1828, pp. 154—55). Wesselényi's example was followed by others too. The descriptions of the older Pest horse-races contain many British names;

the names of riders (jockeys) and horses being much oftener English than Hungarian. Of the trainers who settled in Hungary perhaps Edward Jackson is worth special mention. He went to England to buy horses on behalf of his master (Ladislás Bártfay's *Journal* for 1838—39).

In connection with horse-racing must be mentioned also the fox-hunting then too fashionable in Great Britain. Hunts of the kind had been arranged as from 1823 by Hungarian magnates in the Counties of Szolnok and Nyitra and at Főth, and later on also in the trans-Tisza District and in the Banate (South Hungary). Stephen Széchenyi, Michael Esterházy, John Hunyady and Louis Károlyi were the first to introduce the fashion of „fox hunting” from Britain into Hungary. Hunters and beagles were imported from England; the pack was trained by an English huntsman (William — later John — Baldogh): in a word, the costly sport of the world of elegance was naturalised in our country too („Honművész”, 1833, pp. 498—99). In Hungary proper and in Transylvania too (where hunting with hounds was introduced by an Englishman, Mr. Paget) British usages were copied faithfully. A long-lived excrescence of the anglo-mania then prevailing in Hungary was the slavish imitation of the externals of British social life. This excrescence was often made the subject of ridicule and derision. A satirical vein of mockery runs through a little verse („A boldog szarvas” = „The Happy Hart”: „Pesti Divatlap”, 1844, pp. 120—21) which ruminates naively on the great hunts at Csákó and Körösladány:

„In mud and rain it is no joke
To run with the stag.
Maybe 'twould be better
To roof in the ditches
Than to ape Albion”...¹

The number of Englishmen visiting Hungary after the opening of steam navigation of the Danube showed a considerable increase. Sailors, engineers and passengers from England were to be seen frequently — sometimes in large numbers — on the first steamers run on that river. Danube navigation became the subject of a literature of its own. An Englishman of the name of Andrews who had settled in Vienna (I wonder whether it was the Andrews mentioned by Kazinczy in his „Travels in Hungary”)² was the first — in 1829 — to run a steamboat service on the Danube with another Englishman, Pritchard³ by name, as his partner. For three years — so we are told by Elliott in a work of his (pp. 68—9) to be referred to later on — the service barely covered the cost of running it. Very often the boat had only a single passenger.

¹ For the introduction into Hungary of fox and stag hunting as practised in Great Britain, see „Les chasses et le sport en Hongrie d'après Mrs. les comtes Emmau, Andrassy, Maur, Sándor, Béla Festetich, etc.”, traduit par J. B. Durringer, Pest. — In this book we read of a huntsman of the name of Edney who came to Hungary in 1844.

² Pannonhalma, Esztergom, Vác, 1831, Chap. 3.

³ Alexander Liphay, „Széchenyi's Technical Creations”.

No one had any confidence in the undertaking — not even Széchenyi himself. On one occasion Andrews shipped three hundred Pesters of an inquiring turn of mind to the fair at Zimony. From that moment Széchenyi watched with the greatest interest the work of the enterprising British charterer. To quote the words of Elliott, steam navigation became his hobby.

Széchenyi's sagacity enabled him to discern the economic importance attaching to the Danube waterway. The great river was a connecting link between West and East. Steam navigation on the Danube was in the interest, not only of Hungary, but of Europe generally and of Great Britain in particular. Constantinople would be brought nearer to Pest; but it would be brought nearer to London too. People in Great Britain watched with the greatest interest Széchenyi's efforts to make the Danube navigable at all points. And the Hungarian aristocrat enlisted the assistance of Englishmen to ensure the realisation of his schemes. The ship's engines were supplied by British industry. When the steam navigation company was floated,⁴ it ordered its engines from Boulton & Watt. British engineers were engaged; and the list of the first ship's captains includes British names too. And — as innumerable contemporary records prove — the list of passengers also generally included travellers from the British Isles. One record (probably an exaggeration) tells us that scarcely a steamer arrived without some Englishman on board. However that may be, in any case there can be no doubt that the British and their highly-developed technical science contributed in no small measure to the work of regulating the Danube and to finally start Danube navigation on its way. The ship's engines used on the boats engaged in navigating the Tisza and Lake Balaton at a later period were also mostly of British origin.⁵ And among the Britishers who visited Hungary at the time we find many who after a few days' trip on the Danube daringly attempted to describe conditions in Hungary: though it must be admitted that there were also writers among them who really obtained a thorough knowledge of our country. We hear also of an English traveller who was familiar with the Magyar language and used to read Hungarian newspapers in the Casino at Pest.⁶ In any case Danube navigation certainly caused Great Britain to take an exceptional interest in our country.

The planning and building of the Budapest Chain Bridge also brought numbers of British engineers to Hungary. Originally Count Maurice Sándor had consulted the engineer Brunel, of Lon-

⁴ On this point see Széchenyi's articles in the „Társalkodó” (German translation: — „Über die Donauschiffahrt vom Grafen Széchenyi. Aus dem Ungarischen von Mich. v. Paziazi. Ofen, 1836).

⁵ „Pesti Divatlap”, 1847, II., 1122. Stephen Széchenyi: „Lake Balaton Navigation.”

⁶ This episode is mentioned by Paul Vásárhelyi. It was probably George Dewar, who was working on behalf of Széchenyi at the Iron Gate. „Társalkodó”, 1837, pp. 161—64. See also description of first test of diving bell in „Rajzolatok”, 1837, II., 616. On that occasion Széchenyi was accompanied by Dewar and also by Clark.

don, in the matter of the construction of a bridge to connect Pest and Buda. That scheme was never realised; but it was a letter of Sándor's that gave the impulse leading to the realisation of one of Széchenyi's most eminent technical creations. Széchenyi never again abandoned the idea. He visited England in 1832 accompanied by Count George Andrassy. It was in Britain that technical science had reached the highest point of development; and Great Britain had done more in the field of bridge-building — we are told in the contemporary report of the Budapest Bridge Society — than all the other countries of Europe put together. Széchenyi and Andrassy would have liked to study also American bridge-building; but the session of Parliament prevented them doing so. When in Britain they met engineers and famous bridge-builders (W. Yates introduced the Hungarian magnates to W. T. Clark; and they also made the acquaintance of James Walker, the celebrated Telford, Hartley, Ogden and the American Wright), and were given exhaustive answers to all their questions. Their visit to Britain convinced them — despite all opinions to the contrary — that the most perfect type of bridge was the suspension bridge.⁷ In 1837 William Tierney Clark (1783—1852)⁸ came to Hungary accompanied by several other engineers (the latter including George Rennie and Black Croker) (see „Honművész”, 1837, p. 590). After a very short sojourn in this country and after having finished his investigations, Clark returned to England. It was in England that he drafted the plans of the Chain Bridge. For some time it was doubtful whether he would come to Pest or would accept an invitation to go to St. Petersburg. In 1839 he nevertheless decided to come to Hungary. Other British bridge-builders besides Clark also visited Hungary about the same time. John Plews and Slater came here for the purpose of investigating the Danube ice conditions. They remained here from February 4th to March 18th, 1838. Stephen Széchenyi tells us in a letter addressed to Baron Sina that for several days „they were veritably imprisoned” in the Vadászkiúrt Hotel, and were already out of provisions when he sent a boat to fetch them to his house. They were of opinion that British workmen would have to be imported to construct the dams and that the carrying out of the whole work should be entrusted to Englishmen.¹⁰ It would appear that for some time there were doubts as to who would build the Chain Bridge. In a letter to Baron Sina dated July 18th, 1833, Széchenyi had said that „it was very annoying that Clark was going to St. Petersburg; for if he were overtaken there by the same fate as had befallen the fat, muscular Slater, their game was

up. Luckily he was thin and sickly”.¹¹ As already stated, in the following year Clark came again to Pest. The work of construction was begun; on August 24th, 1842, in the presence of the Palatine Archduke Joseph the foundation stone of the Chain Bridge was laid. The „Pesti Hírlap” (on August 28th) published an interesting description of the ceremony. Clark entrusted the personal control of the work of construction to his nephew, Adam Clark, an enthusiastic believer in Count Széchenyi.¹² The work was for the most part done by British workmen. There must have been a large number of these workmen here. For when the ministers in charge of the Scotch Mission — the Rev. N. Duncan and the Rev. William Wingate — began their activity, they figured as the clergymen acting as the chaplains of the British workmen engaged in constructing the Chain Bridge. While people were talking — not only in Hungary, but in Great Britain too — of the international economic importance of the Danube, the idea was broached also of economic connections between Britain and Hungary. Official circles in Great Britain began to take an interest in the building of the Danube waterway and at the same time in the political and economic conditions of Hungary. An appreciative interest was shown in the development of our system of communications. Sir James Graham, for instance, assured Széchenyi of the support of Great Britain when the improvement works on the Lower Danube were commenced.¹³ Sir Robert Gordon, British Minister in Vienna from 1841 to 1846, accompanied Széchenyi on a visit of inspection to the building of the bridge and to the shipyards in O-Buda, while British bankers „vied with one another in offering as cheap loans as possible” for the construction of the Fiume railway,¹⁴ and Metternich was accompanied by Lord Benville on the occasion of the solemn opening of the Budapest—Szolnok railway line;¹⁵ in other words, British politicians had repeatedly shown an interest in the Hungarian system of communications, the development of which was a *sine qua non* of our economic prosperity. The international importance of the Danube waterway was explained exhaustively, in his work on Turkey,¹⁶ by Urquhart, Secretary to the British Legation in Constantinople.¹⁷ Hungary lay on the route to the East of the British Empire and the building of the Danube waterway gradually enhanced the interest shown in Hungary among

¹¹ „Letters of Count Stephen Széchenyi: Contributions to the History of the Budapest Chain Bridge.” Published by John Török.

¹² For his biography see Szinnyei, „Hungarian Writers” and the „Pallas Lexicon”.

¹³ See Marczali, „Count Stephen Széchenyi and Great Britain”, in „Magyar Figyelő”, 1913.

¹⁴ See „Honderű”, 1844, II., p. 45.

¹⁵ See „Pesti Divatlap”, 1845, II., p. 32.

¹⁶ See „Honderű”, 1847, II., p. 196.

¹⁷ According to Széchenyi's „Rajzolatok” (1837, I. p. 400), Urquhart „has been staying for a few days in Pest”. For his biography see Dictionary of National Biography. — A passage from his work entitled „La Turquie” was translated into Hungarian and published in the „Athenaeum” (1837, I., pp. 193—94). His work „The Spirit of the East” was quoted in the „Társalkodó” (1839, pp. 230—31).

⁷ See story of the Chain Bridge in the work by Liphthay already referred to.

⁸ „Bericht der Grafen Georg Andrassy and Stephan Széchenyi an den Ofner-Pester Brücken-Verein nach ihrer Rückkehr vom Auslande.” Aus dem Ungarischen übersetzt. Pressburg, 1833.

⁹ For biography see „Dictionary of National Biography”.

¹⁰ See „Századunk” 1838, pp. 595 and 617—22.

Britishers. In Hungary at the same time people were considering the possibility of obtaining the London market for Hungarian produce. The marketing in Britain of Hungarian corn depended upon the improvement of our system of communications. This idea was first broached in the thirties.¹⁸ At the same time a company was established — the „British-Hungarian Institute” — for the purpose of furthering the marketing of Hungarian wool and „other products” of agriculture.¹⁹ In Hungary the principal spokesman of the idea of establishing commercial connections between Britain and Hungary was Paul Balogh de Almás. He desired to „thereby lift Hungary out of obscurity” and was bent upon stimulating the Hungarian producers to make agriculture a „national industry”. The Hungarian papers of the time often speak of the „British-Hungarian Institute”, — mainly in connection with the first unsuccessful experiment. Henry Kirk, representing

the firm of Abel Smith, of London, came to Pest with a letter of introduction from Prince Paul Esterházy, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Great Britain, for the purpose of collecting and storing Hungarian produce.²⁰ But Kirk came into conflict with Balogh; the Hungarian producers lost on their dealings with him: and shortly after he returned to London. At a later period John Gifford visited Hungary; and when he left for England for a stay of two months, the management of the British-Hungarian Institute was taken over by L. Cunliffe Pickersgill,²¹ from whose activity apparently more was expected. . . . „The only thing left for us to do is to congratulate ourselves on the efforts of Mr. Gifford having resulted in establishing the first direct international commercial connections with the British nation” — so writes Kossuth in the article in the „Pesti Hírlap” referred to above. The connections were unfortunately not so strong as Kossuth thought them to be. . . .

TERCENTENARY OF THE BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCES

by

Arthur B. Yolland

Three hundred years ago the central part of Hungary was under occupation by the Turks. West Hungary had accepted the rule of the Habsburgs; and East Hungary — Transylvania — was under the rule of native Hungarian princes.

The Canterbury of Hungary — Esztergom — was also under Turkish occupation; and the Primate was forced to make Pozsony his seat. It was at Pozsony, on May 13th., 1635, that the Hungarian Cicero, the gifted patriot and noble-minded prelate then at the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, issued the diploma which was the real foundation-stone of the University established at Nagyszombat in the West of Hungary.

Cardinal Peter Pázmány — Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary — gave his University an endowment of 100,000 florins: this amount forming the nucleus of the fund for the maintenance of the university which still supplies the greater part of the money required to meet its expenditure.

On October 8th, 1635, the University of Nagyszombat, was by Royal Charter given all the prerogatives and privileges enjoyed by the universities

of the German Empire and of the hereditary provinces of the House of Austria.

The official opening of the University, which then comprised only two faculties, those of Theology and Arts, took place on November 13th, 1635. At first the work of administration and teaching was entrusted to the Jesuit Order. A third faculty, that of Law, was added later (in 1667) out of funds provided under the wills of two other Archbishops of Esztergom, George Lippay and Imre Losy. It was not until the reign of Maria Theresa that, by the advice of the Dutch Van Swieten, the Faculty of Medicine was established and the University was converted into a veritable „universitas”.

In 1777 Maria Theresa, the Empress-Queen who owed so much to the loyalty and heroism of the Hungarian nation, transferred the seat of the University to Buda. Some years later it was transferred — by Joseph II. — to Pest.

In 1848 the Budapest Royal Hungarian Uni-

²⁰ See „Társalkodó”, 1840, p. 280. See also „Pesti Hírlap”, 1841, Nos. 51 and 52. („Hungarian Reflections on the British-Hungarian Institute”). — Cf. also leading article in „Pesti Hírlap”, 1841, No. 37. In a letter to Döbrentei dated March 15th, 1841, Miss Pardoe asked whether it was true that Kirk was to be married to Count Vay's daughter?

²¹ See „Pesti Hírlap”, 1841, Nos. 41, 63 and 88.

¹⁸ See „Hasznos Mulatságok”, 1839, II., pp. 117—9. („British-Hungarian Corn Trade”).

¹⁹ See „Hasznos Mulatságok”, 1839, I., pp. 149—50.

versity of Sciences was placed by special Act under the immediate control of the Ministry of Public Worship and Education. But it preserved its autonomy, which it has ever since guarded most jealously; and it is an independent fictitious person still possessing the full prerogatives and privileges conferred upon it by the Emperor-King Ferdinand in 1635.

During the days of the so-called „Bach régime” which followed the overthrow of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1849, attempts were made to „germanise” the Budapest University too; but these attempts suffered shipwreck owing to the determined resistance of an institution which had become so characteristically national and Hungarian in essence.

After the conclusion of the Compromise of 1867, which restored Hungary to the possession of her ancient political rights and established the equality of that country as a contracting Party, the Budapest University came to its own again and enjoyed the full and generous support of Francis Joseph I. and of his large-hearted Consort, the Queen Elizabeth of sainted memory who lost no opportunity of showing her affection for the Hungarian people and her personal interest in their cause.

Since then the Budapest University — now named, after its eminent founder, the “Peter Pázmány” University of Sciences — has developed continuously and consistently. Today its Faculty of Medicine is one of the best in the world alike in efficiency and in reputation; many Members of the Faculty have made names for themselves the whole world over.

The premier scientific institution of Hungary, which is this year celebrating its tercentenary, has rendered signal services both to the cause of universal science and to that of national culture. We know that the first dynamo was the invention of Anyos Jedlik, the gifted Benedictine professor of physics who is one of the most brilliant names in the records of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest. We are told that the circulation of the blood was discovered, not by Harvey, but by a Hungarian scholar, and that Hungary used vaccination prior to its introduction in England. We know that the world-famed libraries at Wittenberg and Vienna were founded by the initiative of Hungarian scholars. And the name of Semmelweiss, the discoverer of the cause of puerperal fever, at once reminds us of the service to humanity rendered by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Budapest.

What that University has done for Hungarian

culture will be evident at a glance to anyone who takes the trouble to inquire into the number of leaders of Hungarian public life and Hungarian public opinion during the last three centuries who have been educated by the premier scientific institution of the country. The roll of doctors of the University will be found to contain almost all the names of those who have contributed to the scientific and cultural development of Hungary.

Surely the great Cardinal who first appreciated the need for a focus of national scholarship and national culture would be proud and gratified to survey the glorious achievements of the institution which owes its existence to his generous patriotism and to his recognition of the power of learning to enhance the vitality of national resistance.

The activity of Cardinal Peter Pázmány reminds us vividly of the benefactions of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose gifts to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, are a similar proof of that appreciation of the value of a focus of learning and culture which has always been the peculiar mark of intellectual eminence.

There is much in common between the University of Budapest and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In both cases the debts to the generosity and enlightenment of great Churchmen are incalculable. In both cases the worship of tradition and reverence for authority are the pillars upon which the security of the universities rests. All three universities alike may justly boast of having contributed to a noteworthy extent — Budapest University to an extent quite out of proportion to the size of the country and the number of inhabitants — to the advancement of general human science and civilisation and to the development of national culture and the fostering of national selfconsciousness.

And let us not forget that the foresight shown by Cardinal Pázmány was all the more remarkable at a time when his country was really divided against itself — torn into three separate parts ruled over the Habsburgs, the Turk and national princes respectively. The great and wise prelate realised the importance of a centre round which the national forces would be able to concentrate in an effort to finally bring about national re-union.

Thirty years later the dream of the farsighted Cardinal was converted into reality: Hungary once more became a united people with a firm confidence in their future that was to no small extent the result of the activity of the Archbishop of Esztergom who by his oratory as much as by his actions encouraged his compatriots to believe in the coming of a brighter future.

P O L I T I C A L M O S A I C

DURING THE COMING NEGOTIATIONS HUNGARY WILL ENDEAVOUR TO VOICE THE LEGITIMATE CLAIMS OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION

SOME PASSAGES OF THE SPEECH MADE BY ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY WHEN OPENING THE NEW PARLIAMENT

The new Hungarian Parliament assembled on April 28th. On the following day Parliament was opened in state by Admiral Nicholas de Horthy, Regent of Hungary, who made a long speech, from which we quote the passages of importance from the point of view of international politics: —

„The discussions of Parliament are beginning at a period of very stirring and significant events in the international situation. The political and economic conditions brought into being by the treaties of peace have not only failed to further the advance of humanity in respect of co-operation and development, but have actually resulted in widening the breaches between the peoples.

„The treaties of peace drafted one-sidedly and arbitrarily cannot rationally be called peace treaties at all.

„Spiritual tranquillity and peace, the calm and repose ensuing from prosperity and the restoration of goodwill and affection between the peoples, cannot be expected until the nations — and in particular the Great Powers — finally make up their minds to seek the solution of a peace by agreement. The power of the bloody memories of the world conflagration of a few years back will surely prevent people thinking seriously of war or desiring to provoke any fresh catastrophe of such dimensions... But in order to maintain peace and realise genuine peace the peoples must be enabled to live side by side in mutual understanding and charity as free and equal Members of a society of nations based upon justice.

„The universal economic and social crisis due to the prevalence of mistrust, unrest and dissensions, is still in evidence and unfortunately still continues to make it impossible for our country to concentrate all its energy on the work of building its future.

„Most of the exertions made by society, the nation and the Government have to be continuously concentrated on keeping the nation's ship clear of dan-

gerous rocks and saving it from being engulfed by the waves.

„This endeavour of ours — thanks to the guidance of the Providence which watches over the fate of the nation and to the pristine virtues of our people — has so far proved fully successful; and, although society has had to suffer gravely, the nation has so far preserved intact its power of resistance to the effects of the world crisis in evidence in Hungary. Our society has not only proved able to maintain its balance of mind, to ensure the prevalence of order in the country and tranquillity, while never for a moment — even in the days of the gravest hardships — losing its faith in a better future; it has proved able — even in the face of serious economic and social difficulties — to maintain the conditions essential to a peaceful and fruitful settlement.

„In the leading European States people are coming to realise more and more fully that a state of equilibrium and consolidation must be brought about in the relations between the several nations. The universal crisis in economic life is also a warning of the necessity of co-operation, at the same time allowing us to hope that perhaps the common misery may make up for the omissions so far to the debit of human progress and human goodwill.

„The Hungarian nation is ready to take its share in the great work of bringing about European peace; but that peace will not deserve the name until it is firmly established on the foundations of right and justice. That is why, while not confining our attention solely to the interests of our country and our nation, we nevertheless believe we are serving the cause of real and genuine peace by our endeavour to voice the legitimate claims of our nation during the coming negotiations to be carried on with the object of creating a European settlement. In addition to solving the daily problems of our national life — problems which are continually increasing in gravity —, we must without delay set to work to enhance the inner vital forces of the nation.”

BETWEEN VENICE AND ROME

The Peace Treaties of Paris have divided the States of Europe into two categories. The first place is held by the countries whose sovereignty is intact, the second by those which, as losers, were dismissed from the council tables at Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon with curtailed rights of self-determination. When the victorious Powers embodied this distinction in treaties, they really set up new categories, the "everlasting" validity of which, however, may be called in question.

Even the Great Powers themselves have come to recognize this. They have been forced to see the dangers inherent in this situation. They have had to

admit that the civilized countries of Europe cannot live in two mutually hostile camps; that right, justice, and self-determination are fundamental principles of international law which cannot be banished from international life for any length of time without grave consequences resulting.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the peace treaties were signed, and during this time — half a generation — the work of European diplomacy has been confined practically to attempts to establish the peace guarantees which were destroyed by the arbitrary peace treaties, or rather, to transform guarantees depending upon military hegemony into political and ethical ones. That

these endeavours have so far proved abortive, although a series of multifarious conferences have been held (to end in barren discussions), is due principally to the fact that a section of the Powers involved, misunderstanding their own real interests, stubbornly adhere to certain mistaken ideas and injustices, falsely convinced that a commonsense and sound revision of those ideas would result in the collapse of the whole edifice of peace. On the contrary, nothing but a spirit of understanding and compromise will ever be able to discover a way out of the European crisis, and create a lasting and productive peace among the distressed nations of this blood-stained Continent.

In the resolutions of the Stresa Conference, especially in point VI, appears a glimmer of hope, an encouraging promise. We think of Guglielmo Ferrero, who said that the European equilibrium can only be restored, if the laws originate with those who feel it their duty to keep them. The will to do so and the best of intentions are strongly manifest in the Stresa resolutions; and although attempts have been made, and will continue to be made, by certain parties to obscure and diminish the importance of the spirit animating the Stresa Conference, there can be no manner of doubt that ultimately a better understanding, the historical genius imbued with higher ideals which has never hindered, but always furthered, the cause of mankind, must gain the upper hand.

For indeed the problems of Europe's future which are to be discussed at the Danube Conference in Rome are charged with a tension extending to the whole community of mankind. Austria and Hungary are the States primarily affected by the Rome Conference. With the deplorable breaking-up of the Monarchy, the old community of interests, it is true, ceased formally, but in substance and reality it continues to exist unchanged and intact; for the rise or decline of both countries depends practically on the workings and prosperity of the same historical, geographical, political, and economic forces. As this is undeniably true, nothing is more natural than that they must fight with united efforts in the coming — certainly not easy — diplomatic struggles to obtain the results desired, — reparation and justice.

Austria, as well as Hungary, must at last be accorded what is hers by right — uncurtailed political sovereignty. It is absurd and out of keeping with the essence and spirit of civilization that, even today, there should be civilized nations living side by side which may not mould their own lives on the pattern of their own inner laws and in conformity with their own tastes and wills. True, there have been faint attempts of late to reconcile coercion with sovereignty; but it is patent that these attempts are doomed to failure, and that no logical conciliatory results are to be expected to result from them.

It is said that the question of the military equality of the defeated minor States will not figure among the Agenda of the Rome Conference. According to certain sources of information, that item was cancelled to please the Little Entente, in spite of the fact that in Stresa the Great Powers resolved upon discussing it, and made their standpoint public in the report issued. In point of fact it is difficult to conceive how, for instance, Austria's independence is to be discussed and guaranteed, if the military side of the question is entirely excluded, or how a reassuring settlement, signifying not only relative but also absolute guarantees, is to be arrived at. The pledge of outside support, whatsoever form it takes, is not a sufficient guarantee, if cardinal internal requirements, such as military sovereignty, are lacking. Military sovereignty is as

constituent a part of full political sovereignty as is cultural or economic sovereignty. Independent national life without military sovereignty is inconceivable; so much so that the country where it fails may be considered to lack sovereignty in every other sphere as well.

We cannot believe that the Great Powers, who, after all, hold the fate of Europe in their hands, are contemplating half-measures of this sort. We cannot believe that, for the last word on the question of how the Danubian problem is to be solved will be spoken — England and France consenting — by Signor Mussolini. And the leader of the Italian nation, who, without doubt, is the most outstanding personality of the twentieth century, has been blessed by Providence with the exceptional quality of being able to penetrate to the core of things, to put his finger on the source and root of the trouble, and to translate his will and resolutions into vigorous action. This he always does in a spirit of equity, with an eye to the great ideal of peace. Signor Mussolini's extraordinary significance in international politics arises just from the fact that he has been working long to achieve harmony between the two decisive factors in the world's history, peace and justice, and to reduce them to a common denominator. His endeavours have already been crowned with one result, one stage of the journey has been reached, namely the Consultative Agreement concluded between Italy, Austria and Hungary on March 17th 1934.

Recently, on the occasion of the national labour day and the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, Signor Mussolini delivered a speech in which he declared that the diplomatic preparations for the Danube Conference would be in keeping with the spirit of the Italian-Austro-Hungarian protocol, which prescribes consultative negotiations between the three countries. The first of these consultations took place quite recently in Venice, where at Signor Mussolini's suggestion Signor Suvich, Italian Foreign Secretary, Baron Berseer-Waldeneog, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Coloman Kánya, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, exchanged views on the question of a Danube Agreement.

The Danube Conference will be an event of major importance closely affecting all three countries. It is but natural, therefore, that those statesmen who are primarily responsible for the idea of a Danube Agreement should be anxious to make their points of view known to one another, and to decide upon the procedure to be adopted. In this they were completely successful, for the official report of the conversations shows a complete unanimity and identity of opinion concerning the questions figuring among the Agenda. In view, therefore, of the similar policies of the three Governments, Italy, Austria, and Hungary may be expected to take joint action at the Danube Conference; and this will greatly facilitate the achievement of positive results. Much, of course, depends on the attitude of the other negotiating Parties, in particular of the Little Entente. Do the States of the Little Entente desire to create the possibilities of productive co-operation? or are they still determined to pursue the negative policy to which they have hitherto adhered, and which has been so disastrous for all the peoples of the Danube Valley? The laconic official report on the Balkan Conference held at Bucharest does not give us any particular reason to be hopeful. "y"

OPENING OF THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN CUSTOMS OFFICE IN FIUME

Another sign that political and economic relations between Italy and Hungary are becoming closer, was afforded by the formal opening on April 23rd of the Royal Hungarian Customs Office in Fiume, that Adriatic port which prior to the Great War belonged as a "*corpus separatum*" to the Crown of St. Stephen, and which Italy secured through D'Annunzio's famous *coup*. The pomp of the formal opening was enhanced by the presence of Italy's representative, Signor Thalon di Revel and of Dr. Tihamér Fabinyi, Hungarian Minister of Finance.

The Italian Minister of Finance, addressing his Hungarian colleague, said:

"The cordial friendship — by now a traditional sentiment — existing between our Governments and our nations grows stronger and firmer every day. It is not only that we have come to understand each other better: an important and active co-operation in the spheres of both politics and economics has been established. The *fête* with which we are celebrating the opening of the Hungarian Customs Office in Fiume is not merely a proof of the interest the Fascist Government takes in the inhabitants of the Quarnero, it is also the completion of the efforts made by the Italian and Hungarian Governments to add to the commercial connections between the two countries. These connections have, in the course of time, grown stronger and stronger, thanks to treaties resting on common economic interests. These treaties, the results of preliminary investigations conducted with the greatest understanding and freedom, have been brought to

completion today. Fiume, which for centuries has been Italian in spirit, belongs economically to Hungary, as her only outlet to the sea. This explains why every measure promoting the passage of Hungarian commodities through that port not only brings large profits to Fiume, but also satisfies the demands of Hungarian commerce. Primarily it is this understanding, this reconciliation and parallel progress of Hungarian and Italian interests which was realised in the Agreements of July 25th 1927 and May 14th 1934, the crowning achievement of which was the establishment of a Hungarian Customs Office, in Fiume."

In his reply Dr. Tihamér Fabinyi, Hungarian Minister of Finance, amongst other things said:

"The carrying into effect of the paragraph in the Hungarian-Italian commercial treaty relating to Fiume, is a new and decisive step forward in the friendly intercourse existing between the two countries, which we are mutually desirous to extend and consolidate. The present event is a further proof of the friendship which for centuries has existed between Hungary and Italy, and which now has discovered new possibilities of growth in the field of practical achievement, to the benefit of both countries. The reason why I wished to be present at today's ceremony was that I might have the opportunity to emphasise how important it is that Hungarian trade should be diverted to this port; for in the past, in consequence of its connection with the world-markets, Fiume played a most important role in our foreign trade."

"y"

YUGOSLAV "CALL TO ARMS" "IN DEFENCE OF THE ONLY OPEN AND WARM SEA OF SLAVDOM"

At the general meeting of the Zagreb District Group of the Yugoslav Fleet Association named *Jadranska Straža* (Guardian of the Adriatic) held on April 14th, two speeches were made which — particularly at the present juncture, when in connection with the adjustment, on the basis of mutual understanding and ready co-operation, of the inter-State relations of the Danube basin and therewith of the Central European question the *rapprochement* between Italy and Yugoslavia has become one of the leading political problems of the day — may justly expect to excite the interest of foreign public opinion.

Dr. Nikola Depolo, vice-president of the Zagreb Supreme Court, made a speech in which he emphasised that in all international questions the most important factor next to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea was *the Adriatic, now clouded over by the lowering clouds of conquest and imperialism*. For that reason the defence at all costs of the Yugoslav sea was the prime duty of all Yugoslavs, — that to be done by developing the navy on a scale enabling it to defend against the "conquerors" the whole Yugoslav seaboard, from Susak to Bojana. But the speech made by the retired Admiral Nikola Stankovitch was even more categorical. In his opinion *the future, not only of the Yugoslav people, but of the whole of Slavdom depends upon the Adriatic, seeing that the Adriatic is the Slavs' only open and warm sea. Consequently Yugoslavia must defend the longest front — that of the seaboard*

— *by building an adequate fleet, the only effective means of defending the Yugoslav seacoast*. The fleet to be built of a final strength of 100,000 tons must include all types and classes of ships from those of 8000 tons fitted with heavy guns; and for the purpose an annual amount of 500 million dinars must be included in the ordinary Budget of the country.

That Yugoslavia should desire to secure the safety of her seaboard by the development on a large scale of her fleet, and that she should not be afraid of making serious sacrifices in the interest of that programme, cannot be taken exception to except by persons who are politically preoccupied or entertain hostile intentions. It is quite a different matter, however whether it was wise or opportune to stress the alleged necessity of developing the Yugoslav fleet just on the eve of negotiations aiming at bringing about the reconciliation and mutual agreement of the peoples? we may doubt whether it was wise or opportune at such a moment to speak of the Adriatic as the sea of Slavdom and in connection therewith to charge with imperialism Italy — for in the nature of things and under the given geographical conditions the idea at the back of the minds of the speakers and of the whole *Jadranska Straža* and indeed of the Serbs generally must have been that they were thinking of Mussolini's country — the country a reconciliation with which is a vital political and economic interest of Yugoslavia.

RESULTS OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK ELECTIONS

Taking the Parties in the order of the number of votes received, the results of the parliamentary

elections held on May 19th were as follows:

Sudeta German Party	1,249,497	44	204,096	—
Czech Agrarian (Republican) Party	1,176,517	45	1,105,429	46
Czecho-Slovak Social Democratic Party	1,034,804	38	963,312	39
Communist Party	849,885	30	753,444	29
Czecho-Slovak National Socialists (Beneš)	755,931	28	767,571	32
Czecho-Slovak Catholic People's Party	615,851	22	623,522	25
Hlinka's Autonomist Block	564,267	22	425,052	19
National Unity Party (Kramář—Stribrny)	456,358	17	70,857	18
Czecho-Slovak Artisan Party	448,004	17	291,238	12
German Social Democrats	299,925	11	506,750	21
General Christian Socialist Party, Magyar National Party and the Sudeta German Block	291,828	9	257,231	9
Fascists (Gajda)	167,440	6	—	—
German Christian Socialists	162,707	6	348,097	11
German Farmers Alliance (Bund der Landwirte)	142,388	5	396,383	12
National Alliance of State Officials and Employees	10,212	—	—	—
Debtors Party	5,961	—	—	—

The senatorial elections, on the whole, show the same results; for the only important difference between the parliamentary and the senatorial elections is that the active franchise age limit is 21 years for the former and 24 for the latter.

An examination of the above data enables us to draw the following political conclusions.

All the Czech Government Parties have sustained losses in the number of their seats. The Party to suffer most was that of Dr. Beneš, Foreign Minister (National Socialist Party). Special mention must be made of the fact that the *Agrarian Party*, whose star has been in the ascendant ever since 1920, also suffered losses. Among the Opposition Parties the greatest advance has been made by the *Fascists*, whose leader, the Legionary General *Gajda* (of no great or glorious fame), was deprived of his high office as Staff Commander and of his General's rank by Beneš, and who has ever since been a mortal enemy of the Czech Foreign Minister. The *Czech Artisan Party*, a moderate opposition group, has also made great forward strides! The "*National Unity*" Party, the adherents of *Kramář*, former Prime Minister, and of *Stribrny*, former Minister, — both implacable enemies of the Foreign Minister, — suffered a slight loss instead of the gain expected.

In the German camp the *Sudeta German Party*, which was not represented in Parliament during the last cycle, managed to capture almost two-thirds of the Czecho-Slovak German votes (including Czech Party votes). It has become the largest party in the country, and although it has one seat less than the Czech Agrarian Party, that is only because the election law of 1920 provided in good time that the constituencies should be rearranged so as to favour the interests of the Czechs and prejudice those of the national minorities. The German — so-called — Activist Parties, which for a shorter or longer period were represented in Government, suffered tremendous losses. This is true particularly of the *German Agrarian Party*, which has lost almost two-thirds of its seats. But the losses of the *German Social Democrats*, who were represented in the Cabinet by a Czech minister, have also been very severe, as have those of the *German Christian Socialists*, who from 1926 till 1929 were also represented in the Cabinet, but afterwards joined the Opposition.

Hlinka's Slovak Catholic Autonomist Party, which was joined by the Ruthenian Autonomists (*Kurtjak Party*), the Poles, and the Slovak National Party

(mainly Protestant in character), obtained about 33% more votes and three seats more than at the last previous elections.

The two Magyar Parties, the *General Christian Socialist* and the *Magyar National Party*, which were joined by the German Nationalist Party dissolved in 1933 and by several minor German groups closely related to the latter, not only retained the number of their seats, but also captured an increased number of votes, and did so in spite of the pressure brought to bear against them. (With the tacit approval of the police their mass meeting in Kassa was broken up by the Czech Government Parties aided by the Communists; a considerable number of their adherents were left out of the poll register, etc. etc.)

In conclusion it must be noted that the number of votes obtained by the *Communists* increased about 13%, that meaning that the increase in votes was greater than the rise in the number of electors.

Undoubtedly the most striking result of the elections was the great victory won by the *Sudeta German Party*. The organization of this Party did not gather greater impetus until the autumn of 1933, when the Czecho-Slovak Government dissolved the German National Socialist and the German National Parties. The adherents of the dissolved "Nazi" Party then joined the movement set on foot by *Conrad Henlein*, a teacher of gymnastics in Asch, and attracted to their group increasingly large masses of Czecho-Slovak Germans. Using very clever tactics *Conrad Henlein* managed to avoid the dissolution of his Party, but the impression remained that he was Hitler's deputy in Czecho-Slovakia. It is worth remembering that *Henlein's* propaganda has borne incomparably less fruit in Slovakia and Ruthenia, that is, in Magyar territories, than in the so-called "historical" provinces. The reason is obvious: the Germans of Slovakia and Ruthenia, who when these territories belonged to Hungary exhibited exemplary patriotism, are far removed from the mentality of the Sudeta Germans, and consequently from Pan-German aspirations.

Another important aspect of the election balance-sheet is that the *present Government coalition*, which consists of Czech Agrarians, Social Democrats, National Socialists, People's Party Catholics, and German Agrarians and Social Democrats, *did not manage to obtain a majority*. The result, in all probability, will be that the Czech Artisan Party, which hitherto, in any case, was only moderately Opposition, will be taken

into the Government; on the other hand the two German Ministers, or at least one of them, must be retained in the Cabinet, unless they are to be replaced by Beneš' enemies, Kramář and Štrbny, or perhaps

by the Autonomist Hlinka. So much is certain: the normal government of that typically nationality state, Czecho-Slovakia, promises to be more difficult in the new parliamentary cycle than it was before. "y"

THE YUGOSLAV ELECTIONS

The Yugoslav National Assembly (Skupstina) elections ordained by the Jeftić Government were held on May 5th. The general lists of Svetislav Hodžera's Yugoslav People's Party and of the Socialist Party, which had been reorganized on lines laid down by Zivko Topalović, were rejected by the central election committee because of formal irregularities and errors, so that only the lists of four Parties figured at the elections. 1. Jeftić, Prime Minister's general list, 2. the United Opposition Party under the leadership of Dr. Vlatko Maček, composed of the adherents of the Parties dissolved on January 6th 1929, namely the Maček-Pribičević Democratic Croatian Peasant Party, Ljuba Davidović's (former Prime Minister) Democratic Party, Joča Jovanović's (former minister and ambassador) Serb Peasant Party and Mehmed Spaho's (former minister) Bosnian Mohammadan Party, 3. Demeter Ljotić's (former minister) and 4. Božidar Maximović's (former minister) general lists.

The three months' electioneering campaign — if so it can be called — was not a free contest between parties enjoying equal rights for the confidence and support of the electors. Only the adherents of the Government Party were allowed the right of assembly, and the press was at their exclusive disposal. The opposition was forced to organize in secret, could not avail itself of the press for electioneering propaganda, and was only permitted to hold very few public meetings. The terrorist methods employed by the way the censor muzzled the press, are best characterized by the fact that news about the few preparations

the opposition could make for the elections, about the leading members of the opposition and about the measures taken all along the line by the authorities to restrict the free movements of the Opposition candidates, reached foreign countries almost solely through the agency of the special correspondents of the "Times", the "Daily Herald" and the "News Chronicle".

After these preliminaries, with a system of open ballot and the great advantages ensured every Government by the election law and procedure, the victory of the Government Party was a foregone conclusion from the outset. The struggle was practically only between the Prime Minister's Party and the Opposition united under Maček's leadership, as we can see from the results. Of the 3,829,274 electors on the polling registers 2,778,172 voted, while 1,051,102, — i. e. 27.5% — did not avail themselves of their franchise rights.

The votes registered were divided as follows:

Government list	738,390,
Maček list	983,248,
Maximović list	32,720
Ljotić list	23,814.

Taking the Banates separately we get the following figures (the first number shows the number of Government Party votes, the second those cast for Maček's list).

Drave Banate (formerly Slovenia)	125,724	—	22,489
Save Banate (the greater part of former Croatia-Slavonia	177,789	—	405,356
Vrbas Banate	119,150	—	91,979
Littoral Banate (Dalmatia, inhabitants 90% Croatian)	65,609	—	111,993
Drina Banate	204,427	—	90,890
Zeta Banate (formerly Montenegro)	154,074	—	30,633
Danube Banate (the area where the greater part of the Magyar and German minorities live)	348,485	—	121,595
Morava Banate	255,640	—	54,601
Vardar Banate	255,519	—	43,981
Belgrade-Zemun-Pancevo municipal ward	31,973	—	973

In the Save and Littoral Banates Maček's list won a decisive victory. The figures quoted above are proof enough of this, but another circumstance supports the assertion; for all the leading Government politicians in those two Banates, including Dr. Marko Kozulj, Minister of Public Architecture, Dr. Ljudevit Auer, Minister of Physical Culture, Demeter Vujić, Minister of Communications and Traffic, Karlo Kovačević, former vice-president of the Skupstina (a renegade from the Peasant Party), Dr. Grga Anđelić, former minister and ambassador, the priest Matica and Nikola Preka, former minister, suffered a humiliating defeat.

The Constitution, the law regulating the formation of societies, and the election law, do not permit the national minorities to form separate political parties. The Magyar minority, numbering half a million souls, was allowed only one candidate in the Government list, in the person of the renegade Dr. Gabriel Szántó, whom the Magyar electors were forced to accept and

elect. The Rumanians, too, who number somewhat over 1,500,000, had to be content with one seat; while only two of the four candidates who were nominated on the Government list as representatives of the 600,000 Germans in Yugoslavia managed to get a seat in the Skupstina. The Bulgarian (700,000), the Albanian (500,000) and the Turkish (150,000) minorities were not given any place at all on the Government list. This flagrant ignoring of the national minorities, the fact that national minorities 2,600,000 strong (18.5% of the total population) were "allowed" only four out of the 369 Skupstina seats, throws a glaring light upon the nature of the equal rights enjoyed by the minorities in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

In the Drave Banate only 150,785 (48.9%) of the 308,213 electors exercised their franchise rights, while 157,426 (51.1%) abstained from doing so (the Korosec Slovene People's Party), and in the Belgrade municipal ward only 43,857 (54.3%) of the 80,273 electors cast their votes, while 36,686 (45.7%) abstained. This cir-

cumstance caused a great sensation and does not make things look too promising for the Cabinet and the whole system of government.

According to the provisions of the election law the Government Party on the strength of the results obtained, even though it did not secure an absolute majority, will get three-fifths (221) of the 368 seats, while the remaining 147 will be divided between the Government Party and Maček's Party in proportion to the distribution of the votes in the various constituencies. The Maximovič and the Ljotić lists will not receive seats at all, because the number of votes to their credit does not reach the required 50,000. The work of allotting the 147 mandates is being done by a central general election committee which — and this is particularly typical of the whole electioneering technique — will not be ready with the task until the end of the month.

In spite of the superior numerical strength of the Government Party, the results of the elections show that even six and a half years of dictatorship have not succeeded in crushing the national aspirations of the Croatian People's Party. If Belgrade ever thought that blandishments or starvation and violence would help to settle the Croatian question and thus solve, once and for all, the problem of a Federal State, today, on reviewing the results of the elections, the Government must realize that it was an utterly false hope. The question of the Croatian nation — indeed the problem of the new territories in general — is what it always was: a vital problem for the Yugoslav State. Unless it is solved radically, unless the problem of the two kindred Slav races and the legitimate demands of the national minorities are settled in a spirit of complete equality of rights, there will be neither lasting peace nor genuine consolidation in Yugoslavia. "y"

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN BULGARIA

Exactly a year has elapsed since Mouchanov's parliamentary Government was superseded by Georgieff's absolute Government, which undertook to eliminate demagoguery and the rule of party interests from political life, to simplify administration, and to improve economic conditions. After Parliament was dissolved Georgieff's Cabinet did introduce many reforms by way of ordinances. The economic reforms in particular, however, were not always justified: they gave rise to uncertainty and stagnation in economic life. Although the Government in its last days issued reassuring communiqués to the effect that there would be no more economic reforms, the democratic feelings of the Bulgarian people could not get used to a régime so lavish of surprises. The Zlatev Government which succeeded was unable to inspire confidence, because its first concern was to enforce its predecessor's ordinances, without, however, giving the country a constitution in keeping with the democratic spirit of the people. Bulgaria, it is true, has had enough of the deleterious offshoots of a parliamentary system, but it is utterly out of keeping with the Bulgarian men-

tality to allow the future of the country to be decided without the people having their say in the matter. This is particularly true today, when after so many wars and a humiliating peace treaty the country is in the throes of a grave economic crisis. Within a year's time Bulgaria has had three Governments, the last of which has been formed by M. Toseff, former ambassador and famous author. The aim of the present Government is to establish peace within the country and with its neighbours. The first item of its programme is the amendment, with the consent of the people, of the Constitution and the consolidation of economic life. The economic portfolios have been given to authorities on economics. M. Riaskof, President of the National Bank, is Minister of Finance. The portfolio of Minister of Justice has also been given to an expert, M. Karagözöf, President of the Chief Court of Cassation. It is certain that under the new régime Bulgarian foreign policy will follow the paths trod by the Democratic Governments and remain loyal to the Covenant of the League of Nations. "y"

HOW MINORITIES LIVE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

„NUMERUS BOHEMICUS“

The *"Mitteilungen des deutschen Hauptverbandes der Industrie"*, the official organ of the Czecho-Slovak German Manufacturers' Association, announces that a number of its members have received, from the Ministry of National Defence, an ordinance dated April 18th 1935 stating that no enterprise will receive public contracts from the Ministry unless the number of Czechs on the staff of officials is in proportion to the number of Czecho-Slovak hands employed in the works; while the number of Czech hands must correspond to the nationality distribution of the locality in question. The ordinance, at the same time, forbids the employment of hands who are members of any political party dangerous to the State. Some provisions of the ordinance are to be put in force at once, and

every provision is to be carried into effect within two years. The ordinance is obviously anti-constitutional and a grave violation of the principle of equal rights for all citizens. The aim is to throw the burden of unemployment in a greater measure than ever upon the national minorities. Even according to official statistics the volume of unemployment is twice as great in the German industrial areas as in the districts inhabited by Czechs. Particulars concerning unemployment will be found in another article in our Political Economy columns. "y"

SLOVAK AND MAGYAR NEWSPAPERS PLACED UNDER EMBARGO AND CENSORED

In our last number we reported that at the end of March the Pozsony District Court had decided that the „Slovák“, the leading organ of the Slovak

Catholic Autonomist People's Party, might be placed under an embargo. The Pozsony Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal against this finding submitted by the „Slovák”, so that the administrative authorities may place the same at any time under an embargo. As illustrating the procedure of the censorship in respect of this paper we would note that between April 15th and May 5th the Czecho-Slovak Public Prosecutor confiscated the issues of the same no fewer than nine times. Indeed, during the week from April 30th. to May 5th. the paper was actually confiscated every day. Of the Magyar papers the May 1st. issue of the „Komáromi Lapok” was confiscated simply because one of its articles had criticised the sixteen years' activity of the State Land Office which was abolished on May 1st. after completion of the carrying into effect of the land reform scheme. And the April 28th. issue of the „Magyar Hírlap”, the organ of the National Christian Socialist Party, was confiscated for having made public the election manifesto of the Party.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC HUNGARIANS DEMAND

The Hungarian Roman Catholic clergy of Czecho-Slovakia have made their attendance at the National Catholic Congress to be held shortly in Prague conditional upon the fulfilment of certain demands. So far the clergy of some ten archdioceses with Magyar minorities have submitted memorandums to the competent bishops, stressing in particular the following demands: — 1. that priests who are Magyars by tongue and nationality shall be given the preference when appointing the curés of parishes which are linguistically Magyar; and 2. that in connection with the *modus vivendi* to be appointed by agreement the Magyar members of the Church shall not be scattered among the various dioceses, but that a Magyar diocese or vicariate respectively shall be established.

RUMANIA

REMARKABLE EASTER PASTORAL OF TRANSYLVANIAN SAXON BISHOP

The Saxon Evangelical Church of Transylvania — which during four centuries of Hungarian rule enjoyed the fullest autonomy, its model network of schools being to the last moment supported by the Hungarian State on the same basis as the schools which were Magyar by language — has recently, particularly during the past two years, been exposed to attacks of increasing vehemence on the part of the Rumanian State, which is being “run” in the spirit of the Orthodox (Greek Oriental) Church. The complaints of the Saxon people were voiced vigorously by Bishop Glondys, the head of the Saxon Church of Transylvania, in his Easter Pastoral entitled “Under the Shadow of the Persecution of the Easter Festival”. This pastoral was published in full in the Easter numbers of several Transylvanian German papers; and in consequence the Saxon bishop has been very savagely attacked by the Rumanian press.

The pastoral points out that the Germans of Transylvania are being more and more seriously hindered in the use of their native tongue and in the cultivation of their ancient culture, while obstacles are being thrown in the way of their economic development and the possibilities of earning a livelihood more

and more restricted. The pastoral then says that “our popular Church is also threatened with a serious danger and is having blow after blow inflicted on it. The ancient rights of our popular Church — which were exercised intact for centuries previously — have now been disputed. The material foundations of the Church's existence were shaken by the land reform measures, for it was not granted either an adequate price for the land expropriated or full compensation. *Our ancient Church school system has been reduced to grave material straits*, the result being that these schools — once the pride of our Church and the cultural ornaments of South-East Europe — are today merely dragging out a miserable existence. Although we are entitled to establish denominational schools, care has been taken to provide that the maintenance of the same shall be either impossible or subject to restrictions prejudicing the adequacy of that maintenance, as also that ever-increasing restrictions shall hamper the efficiency of their moral education”.

Bishop Glondys points out that the Rumanian State offers no compensation whatever for the charge undertaken on its behalf by the Church in supplying more than 45,000 children with education. For a short time the Saxon Evangelical schools did indeed receive a slight subsidy from the Rumanian State; but for nearly three years the subsidy was not remitted, although it figured as an item in the State Budget. This year the whole item was struck out of the Budget, despite the fact that under the Minority Treaty concluded with the Allied and Associated Powers Rumania undertook the obligation of “proportionate” contribution. The pastoral then enumerates in detail the attacks directed against the inner organisation of the schools maintained by the Church. It points out that a whole series of subjects of instruction have been forcibly Rumanianised, although the Church is entitled to determine the language of instruction to be used in its schools. *The pupils have to pass an examination in Rumanian in the subjects taught in German, while in the upper classes minority pupils may only learn the language and literature of their own people during additional hours of instruction not figuring in the ordinary curriculum, the history of their people being given to them only in quite superficial abstracts.*

In addition, the church assemblies are prevented by the gendarmes. In one case, so Bishop Glondys tells us, *the gendarmes entered an Evangelical church and without taking off their caps advanced right up to the altar steps, scattering the congregation; and the complaint personally submitted to the Minister of Education by the Bishop four months ago has not resulted in the gendarmes being punished for their profanity.*

Recently the Rumanian State withdrew the congrua (State subsidy) serving to supplement the emoluments of the ministers and other employees of the Church, leaving only a small fraction of the same at the disposal of the Church. For that reason the Church is threatened with having to suspend a number of benefices (it is at present impossible to guess the number) and leave a number of parishes without ministers. *“So now it is a war to the knife — neck or nothing! This is open cultural warfare — a persecution of our Church!”* — is the warning uttered in conclusion by Bishop Glondys.

The Rumanian press has savagely attacked Bishop Glondys for writing the pastoral. The “*Curentul*” (May 3rd., 1935) calls upon the Saxons to remove Glondys from his post and not wait until the Rumanians take him by the scruff of his neck and drag him from his episcopal seat. The “*Frontal Romanese*” — Vaida-Voivod's organ — demands the removal of “this undeserving, miserable traitor”.

THE JEWS OF RUMANIA AND THE ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES

The anti-Jewish demonstrations staged during the month of April by the Bucharest students and other ultraconservative elements — combined with the excesses committed during those demonstrations — have impelled the Union of Rumanian Jews to protest in a memorandum addressed to Premier Tatarescu. The memorandum shows that, despite the fact that the Constitution ensures all citizens equality of rights without respect of faith, race, language or origin, and that the incitement of one section of the population to hatred of any other section is punishable alike under the criminal code and under the Act relating to the maintenance of public order, the anti-Jewish press is accorded specially indulgent treatment even notwithstanding the censorship and the state of siege in force, a circumstance which was the real cause of the recent anti-Jewish riots. The memorandum shows further that Jews are being compelled by force to get off trams and motor-cars and to leave cafés and theatres, while they are also hindered even from walking in the streets, their charity meetings being disturbed and broken up and the windows of their apartments, schools and institutes smashed. It is true, indeed, that by order of Government a few persons have been "detained"; however the real object of the state of siege is not to suppress, but to anticipate, all forms of riot. In conclusion the memorandum establishes the fact that similar agitation and disturbances have been reported from other parts of the country too. In consequence the Union of Rumanian Jews begs the Premier to enforce the provisions of the laws and to ensure the efficaciousness of the state of siege and of the censorship even in cases where it happens to be a question only of the personal safety and the security of the property of nationals belonging to the Jewish minority.

WESSELÉNYI STATUE AT ZILAH DEMOLISHED

This statue, the work of John Fadrusz, was unveiled in 1902. It is one of the finest creations of Hungarian art. The statue is that of Baron Nicholas Wesselényi, the great politician of the Age of Reform prior to 1848 and one of the pioneers of the movement for the liberation of feudatories, whose activity was of just as much importance to the Rumanian as it was to the Hungarian (Magyar) peasantry. The statue showed a peasant with his hat in his hand standing before Wesselényi and looking up to the Baron, whose right hand was placed on the vassal's shoulder. The inscription on the statue was: — „We are free: henceforth you will be free too". Once previously too an attempt had been made to destroy the statue; and when it was bruited abroad that a fresh attempt was to be made, the Magyar Party approached the Minister of the Interior and begged him to protect the monument. In answer, the Prefect of Szilágyi County, in terms of a resolution of the county committee, ordered the statue to be demolished, that being done at 3 a. m. on April 25th., under the protection of a strong special detachment of gendarmes and police. („Brassói Lapok", April 27th, 1935.)

HUNGARIAN NOVELIST ARRESTED AND COURTMARTIALLED

After an investigation lasting two years the Rumanian authorities discovered that the author of

the novel "Zátony" ("Shoals") which appeared in Budapest some years ago — who had used the *nom de guerre* "Moses Székely" — was Roland Daday, a landed proprietor living near Dés, in the County of Szolnok-Doboka. "Moses Székely" having once more made his appearance in the market — with a new novel entitled "Csütörtök" ("Thursday"), also placed under embargo in Rumania for having severely criticised the conditions prevailing in that country —, Roland Daday has been arrested and courtmartialled. („Brassói Lapok", April 22nd.)

GENDARME ATROCITIES AS RIFE AS EVER IN UDVARHELY COUNTY

As a result of the failure to severely punish gendarme atrocities we are being treated to a constant repetition of such events in the land of the Széklers. A recent issue of the „Székely Közélet" (May 4th., 1935) reports two cases of gendarme brutality in the County of Udvarhely, the population of which is exclusively Magyar. The first case is that of Michael Nagy, a man of 68 with 9 children living in the village of Tiböd (Tibodu), who was boxed on the ears in his own house by a sergeant of gendarmes, who then beat him so terribly with the butt end of his rifle that his scalp was torn, and then kicked the old man (who was lying on the floor) so violently that he was thrown onto the bed on which the four smaller children were lying. He then took the old man to the gendarme station, where he was stripped naked and once more beaten. According to the doctor's certificate Michael Nagy's injuries are so serious that it will take three weeks for them to heal. — The other atrocity committed by gendarmes was at Zetelaka (Zetea), where two inhabitants of the village — Anthony Jakocs and Stephen Lukács, men of 23 and 27 respectively — were beaten by gendarmes with the butt ends of their rifles, then stabbed in the leg and taken in irons to the station, where they were once more beaten black and blue.

MAGYAR NEWSPAPERS UNDER EMBARGO

The „Enyedi Hírlap" appearing at Nagyenyed has been placed under embargo for four weeks by the Ministry of the Interior, while the „Új Magyar Szó" appearing in Nagyvárad has been placed under embargo (for three days) by the Censor.

YUGOSLAVIA

NATIONAL EQUALITY IN PRACTICE

Last year a special Act was passed restoring to the 74 towns in Yugoslavia the self-government which had been suspended since 1929. However, the carrying into effect of the Act is still being delayed, the affairs of the towns in question continuing to be managed by officially appointed „corporations". How the system of official "corporations" prejudices the rights of the minorities, is shown also by the recent appointment of the „corporation" to act as board of management of the town Nagybecskerek (Veliki-Beckerek) which a few months ago was re-christened „Petrovgrad". The new „corporation" formed by ordinance of the Ban contains only 2 Magyars and 5 Germans, though the Magyars and Germans combined form an absolute majority.

THEATRE • LITERATURE • ART

PROFESSOR ZOLTÁN GOMBOCZ †

by

Stephen Ullmann

In Dr. Zoltán Gombocz, Professor of Hungarian Linguistics in Budapest University, Hungary has lost one of the finest combinations of Hungarian and Western culture.

A peculiar many-sidedness characterised his whole scientific activity. His researches comprised all the fields of Hungarian linguistics, — phonetics, sound history, accidence, syntax and word history. The results of his comprehensive labours are concentrated in two comprehensive works, — the "*Etymological Dictionary of the Hungarian Language*", which — in collaboration with his friend Professor John Melich — he began to compile in 1914, and which — though still unfinished — is the most exhaustive dictionary of its kind, and his famous monograph on Bulgaro-Turkish Loan-words in Hungarian, published in Vol. XXX. of the "*Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ugrienne*". The latter work threw a new light on the pre-historic wanderings of the Hungarians and on the greatest question-mark of Hungarian folk-lore — the genesis of the Attila legend.

Yet his synthetic mind was not satisfied by purely analytical research. Behind the singular phenomenon he always saw the underlying principle, the psychological background; he could fit each linguistic fact into his admirably consistent system. This synthetic attitude predestined him to be a student of the philosophy of language. His amazing mastery of languages and his exhaustive bibliographic knowledge enabled him to make himself familiar with all the results of foreign methodology and to apply these results to the particular problems of Hungarian linguistics. But he did even more than that: he supplemented these results with researches of his own dealt with in his "*Linguistic Methodology*" ("*Nyelvtörténeti módszertan*", 1922) and in his "*Semasiology*" ("*Jelentéstan*", 1926), as well as in a number of important articles and presidential addresses. Although his whole — purely psychological — philosophy of language is based upon the functionalism of the Geneva school

(Saussure, Bally, Vendryès), he remained open to other foreign influences too. He was of course deeply interested in English linguistics in the work of phoneticians like Miss Soames and Daniel Jones, and in the methodological researches of Otto Jespersen, some of whose views he discussed in the very last article written by him ("*Funkcionális nyelvészemlélet*" = "Functional Aspects of Linguistics": in "*Magyar Nyelv*", 1934).

The same wideness of horizon which characterised his scientific career was also the principal quality of his private life. He never became one-sided or wrapped up in his particular research work. Literature appealed to him almost as much as linguistics; when he was tired, he would read Galsworthy, Baudelaire, or the novels of André Gide. His literary leanings may account partly for his unparalleled style both in his books and in his lectures. That style is a splendid combination of clearness and plasticity, of conciseness and balance, of exactness and expressiveness. Yet his refined aesthetic taste was also interested in art — and particularly in music. And his gigantic knowledge was equalled by his great human qualities. His ease as a *causeur* made him highly popular in the intellectual world of Hungary and in diplomatic circles. Yet his natural gift of kindness and sympathy displayed itself at its best in the Eötvös College, where he was rather a father than a director, interested in all our problems and dilemmas, always ready to help us with kindness and good advice. And it was in the Eötvös College that he summed up his creed, in the inaugural address delivered by him in October, 1934, when he said that "in the life of every scientist there is one decisive moment, when the sacred enthusiasm of the search for truth gets possession of his mind". And his paramount significance consists, not only in his undying scientific achievements, but also in that noble and generous educational activity of his which aroused this sacred enthusiasm in two generations of young Hungarian scholars.

LISZT'S UNKNOWN WORKS

In connection with the performance — at a charity concert arranged in the Houses of Parliament on May 5th by the International Club — of the long-forgotten Rákóczi March of Francis Liszt, Imre Stefániai, professor in the Hungarian College of Music, has informed the public that it is *almost a hundred years since the first performance of this piece* of such importance for the history of music (the performance referred to above having been the second recorded). It was first played by Liszt himself in Pest; and the manuscript contained the following dedication (in Hungarian) written in the master's own hand:

"To my compatriots Count Leo Festetich, Anthony Anglesz, Baron Paul Bánffy, Count Dominic Teleki, Rudolph Edelstein, in grateful and chivalrous remembrance of the month of January, 1890, spent in Pest.

Francis Liszt."

Like all early compositions of Liszt's, this work

too is characterised by its demand for the greatest virtuosity on the part of the performer. Perhaps that is why Liszt did not leave it in its original form, later on transforming it into the piece known to us as the "*Fifteenth Rhapsody*".

Stefániai proposes before the centenary celebrations to be held next year to deal with some *two hundred other long-forgotten pieces by Liszt*. Most of them have been photographed by him from the originals preserved in the Weimar Museum. They include several elaborations of folk-songs; and it is remarkable to see how closely they resemble pieces by Bartók. The "*Csárdás macabre*" is — quite modern. Of this latter piece Liszt wrote to a friend that "*if the professors heard this music, they would be at their wit's end...*"

Liszt's Rákóczi March is to be played on May 29th. at the Europe Concert which will be relaid by the Budapest Broadcasting Service too.

HOLIDAY COURSE FOR FOREIGNERS IN KESZTHELY

A Holiday Course for Foreigners in Keszthely, the most beautiful summer-resort on Lake Balaton, is being organised by the University of Pécs. The lectures commence on the first of August and last till the twentieth of that month, being held in the lecture-rooms of the Agricultural Academy. The language of these will be alternately Hungarian, German, English, Italian and French. Each of them will be translated in an abbreviated form into the other languages. A special course in Hungarian will be arranged for English students. The fee of the whole course is 8 Pengő, Rooms will be booked, if required. The cost of accomodation: board and lodging in a College will be 44—52 Pengő, rooms, in a private-home and meale at the College 54—62 Pengő, board and lodging in the Hotel Hungaria 110 Pengő a week. A reduction of railway fares (50%) will be granted and excursions by boat and motorbus are being arranged at very moderate prices. Ticket at reduced prices are also to be obtained for admission to the beach and to the medicinal-baths of Héviz. Numerous possibilities for sports: swimming, rowing, yachting, athletics, football. An exhibition of peasant-art will also be arranged. At the end of the course there is a chance to visit Budapest (50% railwayfare-reduction). Applications must be sent in by the 10th of June.

LECTURES

1. Pannonia and the Roman Empire. The develop-

ment and features of Pannonia. — Prehistoric period of Hungary. — Pannonia and Ancient Culture. — The Spirit of Antiquity on Pannonian Soil. — Pannonia and the Roman Empire. — The Dissolution of the Roman Empire and the Migration of Peoples. — The Art of the Roman Provinces. — Roman Relics in Pannonia. — The Relics in Italy from Pannonia.

2. Hungary and European Culture. The Occupation of the Country. — The Mediaeval Hungarian State and Colonisation. — Hungarian Painting in the Middle Ages. — German-Hungarian Cultural Relations. — Relations of Italian and Hungarian Art and Literature. — French-Hungarian Literary Relations. — English-Hungarian Historical Connections. — Classic Culture in Hungary. — The Ethical Idea of Liberty. — The Protection of the Rights of the Hungarian Minorities before and after the War. — Hungarian Bookprinting and Press.

3. Natural Sciences. Life on the Surface of the Skin. — Fermentation and Burning in Nature. — The Development of Animal-breeding in Pannonia. — The Effect of the "Battaglia del grano" on the Export of Hungarian Wheat. — The Regulating Organs of Equilibrium in the Human Body. — Encouragement of Cultivation of Meadows and its purposes in Hungary.

P O L I T I C A L E C O N O M Y

THE FAILURE OF THE "ECONOMIC LITTLE ENTENTE"

The creation of the "Economic Little Entente" has proved to have been a fruitless labour. After a brief experiment trade between Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania had to be reduced for the current year by 30%. Czecho-Slovakia's share of Yugoslavia's exports and imports only entitles her to the fourth place now, whereas before the organization of the "Economic Little Entente" she had held the second place (1931) and the first place (1928—1930) respectively. In 1928 imports from Czecho-Slovakia aggregated 1402 million dinars. By 1934 they had sunk to 417.000.000, a shrinkage of a thousand millions. It is a signal fact that the shrinkage in the volume of exports from Czecho-Slovakia to other countries, Austria, Germany, Italy and Great Britain, was on a much smaller scale. Yugoslav exports to Czecho-Slovakia have on the other hand risen from 344.000.000 to 437.000.000 dinars within the past three years. It is only by the most strenuous efforts that these transactions can be carried out, Czecho-Slovakia's demand for agricultural products being a minimum one. "y"

DECLINE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN DANUBIAN STATES

On the eve of the Rome Conference, the principal object of which is to re-forge economic links between Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, it does not seem superfluous to review in

figures the foreign trade statistics of the five States for the five years from 1930 to 1934.

	Aggregate foreign trade of the five Danubian States (in thousands of gold dollars)	Trade with each other. Percentage of aggregate foreign trade.
1930	2479	33.48%
1931	1815	29.14%
1932	1154	29.91%
1933	1014	28.01%
1934	1057	27.28%

These figures show not only that the foreign trade of the five Danubian States has fallen off by almost 60%, but also that trade among themselves has shrunk proportionately, almost by 20%. This does not promise much for the success of the coming negotiations. Nothing short of the raising of currency embargos, a return from the system of quotas and compensations to the old basis, the abolishment of prohibitive customs protection, and, above all, the restoration of the capacity to purchase of the agricultural population, will lead to any practical results. The impediments to be removed are very hard to move, for they cut deep into the economic and financial life of certain States, and, moreover, political differences, for the present, stand in the way of any close economic co-operation. It is not likely therefore that the Rome Conference will be productive of any concrete results, but it may pave the way to future negotiations. "y"

A U S T R I A

ANTI-UNEMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN

By the end of March the number of unemployed receiving assistance was 314.923, or 10.700 less than in 1934, 64.800 less than in 1933, and 37.500 less than in 1932 (31st March). In his wireless message Chancellor Schuschnigg informed his hearers that a campaign against unemployment was to begin within a few days. The Government was going to appropriate a sum of 210 million schillings for that purpose, to which would be added the 106 millions promised by the Municipality of Vienna. When these funds were remitted, the contribution from the provinces, districts, village communities and private concerns would be collected, so that over 400 million schillings would be available. Thus over 100.000 workmen would find employment during the chief labour season, that meaning roughly an average of 78.100 workers a year. Seeing that for every two men employed the possibility of employing one new workman in the consumption trades will be created, the indirect results of the campaign must be considered of great significance. The Chancellor's programme sets aside 13 millions for public security and 20.8 millions for the War Ministry budget, and provides for investments benefiting transport companies, the water-works, institutions for improving the soil and others furthering prosperity. "y"

INLAND LOAN

In one of his statements Herr Buresch, Minister of Finance, announced that the inland labour loan to be issued between May 15th and June 4th will amount to 175 million schillings. The rate of interest will be 5.5% and the rate of issue of the bonds 86% of their nominal value. The labour loan with a guaranteed value sweep-loan clause is to be amortised in 25 years, the first amortisation to take place after two years have expired. The greater part of the loan may already be considered as covered by subscription. At the rate of issue, and deducting issue expenses, the loan will amount to 146 million schillings. The Minister of Finance went on to say that the conversion of Federal foreign debts will be continued. The first to be converted will be the international loan taken up in 1930, which by the end of 1934 was 359 million schillings, and which with a rate of interest amounting to 7% of the nominal price is an out-of-date type of loan. The loan, however, cannot be foreclosed before October 1st, repayment to begin on January 1st. "y"

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Dr. Rost van Tonningen, League of Nations Commissioner, in his report on the first quarter of 1935 states that Austria has been able to withstand well the pressure caused in many countries by the stagnation, or even relapse, in economic recovery. At the present moment it would seem as if Austria was determined to stabilize the higher level attained during the past 18 months. The normal deficit in the State finances in 1934 will probably amount to 116.31 million schillings, while the extraordinary expenditure covered by loans will total 110.15 millions. The treasury notes issued to cover ordinary State expenditure were easily placed in a money market capable of extraordinary absorption. A deficit of 46.58 million schillings has been estimated for the first four

months of the current year, which corresponds to a decrease of 19 million schillings in comparison with the actual deficit in the same period of 1934. Owing to the conversion of the League of Nations Loan national debt services have decreased by 20 million schillings; the national defence expenditure is 5.5 millions more, the public security expenditure, on the other hand, 7 millions less, than last year. The receipts are practically the same as before. A very satisfactory increase of revenue is apparent in direct taxation, but customs and tobacco monopoly receipts are less than last year. The profits on the new silver and copper-nickel coins are estimated at 16.3 million schillings for the first quarter of 1935. "y"

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

In the first three months of 1935 Austrian imports amounted to 278.7 million schillings, as against 284 millions in 1934. Exports have risen from 208.3 to 208 million schillings. If we exclude foreign trade in gold and silver bullion, the value of imports was 277 (275.7 in 1934) and that of exports 207.4 (198.9 million schillings). "y"

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The views expressed of late in Czecho-Slovakia's most authoritative economic periodicals show that the reassuring statements made by a Government unable to cope with the economic crisis find no response in the public mind. Czecho-Slovak production is steadily on the decline. No signs are evident here of the continued improvement visible elsewhere in international economic life, nor did the results of last year's depreciation of the Czech currency come up to expectations. From time to time the Government promises great investments, public works running into thousands of millions; meanwhile credits are obtained to finance these undertakings, but, except in the press, no signs of any investments are forthcoming. Actually only about 10 or 20 per cent of the promises are put into execution, and the sums extorted by the utmost pressure from the reserve funds of banks and social institutions, are used to make up the budgetary deficits. An instance of this kind was afforded by the investment loan negotiated some eighteen months ago, part of which was quite illegitimately diverted from its original purpose.

"Die Wirtschaft", the most important economic review in Prague, in its May 4th issue advised every Czech politician to study the report of the Eger Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and compare its statistics with the official account of the domestic economic situation. On May 18th the same paper informed its readers that *Stock Exchange circles in Prague are counting on the possibility of a further currency depreciation*, to be launched by the Czecho-Slovak Agrarian Party. "Die Wirtschaft" approaches the subject cautiously, as if afraid of it, and is of opinion that a depreciation of the Czech currency cannot take place until after the international currency regulations have been fixed. The way the depreciation was effected last year, taking people by surprise after loud protestations on the part of the members of the Cabinet, justifies the lack of confidence in the Czecho-Slovak Government. Economic and financial circles are prepared for a rise in taxation, now that the

elections are over, as the Budget Estimates show a large deficit. Taxes are not being paid, and, for instance, the turn-over tax revenues were in February one-third short of the amount paid in the same month last year. The receipts from taxation in the month of January sank (from 660.000.000 Czech crowns in 1934) to 606.000.000, while in February the takings were only 770.000.000, against 825.000.000 Czech crowns in the February of 1934. The shortage in one month alone was 15%, and the aggregate shortage in direct taxation, turn-over taxes, customs duties, and monopoly dues, amounts to 167.000.000 Czech crowns for the first two months of the year. The decline in Czecho-Slovakia's economic life is illustrated by the shrinkage in the State Railways' returns. Compared with the same month last year, in March 1935 a decline of 4.6% in passenger traffic, 2.5% in parcel carriage, 5% in goods traffic, and 10.8% in express goods traffic was recorded. The returns in March were on the average 4.78% behind those of March 1934.

According to the March report of the National Bank the foundation activity in the first three months of the year closed with a passive balance of 60.000.000 Czech crowns, while in the same period in 1934 the deficit on the same account was only 22.000.000. The same report reveals that the savings deposits of the General Bank show a falling off in March. The accounts current of that banking institution decreased from 2,877.000.000 Czech crowns on January last to 2,826.000.000 on March 31st. A similar deterioration is observable in the Czech Mortgage Bank (Hypotečna Bank), the savings deposits and accounts current of which show a shrinking tendency. The steady decline in economic conditions of necessity finds expression also in the growth of unemployment. At the end of April official statistics recorded 736,188 unemployed, — 4.15% more than at the same period of last year.

Sad to say, the increase in the volume of unemployment is on the average almost four times as great in Slovakia (164% in Slovakia and 17.5% in Ruthenia). These statistics prove that the Prague Government is unable to cope with the duties devolving upon it as a result of the intolerable economic conditions, in the territories taken from Hungary. The geo-political aspects of those territories make their survival conditional upon union with Hungary, when the wooded Uplands and the fertile Great Plain of Hungary would complement each other perfectly.

"y"

HUNGARY

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1935/36.

On May 6th Tihamér Fabinyi, Hungarian Minister of Finance, submitted to the House of Deputies his proposals relating to the Estimates for the year 1935/36, which he introduced in an exposé giving the financial and economic motivation of the same. We beg to offer the following summary of the more important data put forward by the Minister in illustration of the economic and financial situation of Hungary:

The Estimates for the year 1935/36 show an expenditure of 1176.1 and receipts of 1100.2 million pengő, that meaning that the Estimates show a deficit amounting to 75.9 million pengő. The Estimates now under discussion show expenditure 25.4 million pengő, receipts 15.6 million pengő, and a deficit 9.8 million pengő in excess of the respective amounts figuring in the Budget for the previous year.

The item *personal expenditure* figuring at the amount of 732.5 million pengő shows an advance of 1.2 million pengő, — an advance on a very slight

scale due to the fact that, although as a consequence of the reductions of staffs there has been a decrease in regular emoluments, the scale of that decrease has at certain points been exceeded by the scale of the increase in the amounts of extraordinary emoluments. *Pensions amount to 231.6 million pengő.* The increase under this head — 3.2 million pengő — is due partly to the continued reduction of staffs and partly to the automatic increase in the number of persons receiving pensions. The contributions paid by the State towards the emoluments etc. of the active employees and pensioners of local government authorities show an advance of 200.000 pengő, that being due to the reduction of staffs foreseen in Act I. of 1934 not having yet been everywhere carried fully into effect.

More than half (54.5%) of the total expenditure consists of *personal expenditure*. The reduction in personnel foreseen in the Estimates for the coming year involves the dismissal or pensioning respectively of altogether 1656 persons — 762 employees of the public administration and 1894 employees of the State undertakings. In the budgetary year 1921/22 the number of public administration employees was reduced from 104,400 to 74,000 — that involving the dismissal or pensioning respectively of 30,000 persons; the decrease in the case of the State undertakings being 19,000 — from 61,000 to 42,000. The aggregate decrease was therefore one of some 50,000. On the other hand, partly as a consequence of the decrease in the active staff and partly as a result of the expulsion of employees from the occupied territories there was a considerable increase in the number of pensioners and widows receiving allowances. The increase in the number of pensioners ensuing since 1924/25 has been one of 12,800 in the case of the public administration and one of 16,500 in the case of the State undertakings. The total number of pensioners and persons receiving pension allowances — including employees of both the public administration and of the State undertakings — amounts therefore to 128,000; and even if we deduct the orphans, the number still remaining is 116,000, — whereas the number of active employees (inclusive of labourers permanently engaged) is only 147,000. This disproportionate number of pensioners is a phenomenon affecting a large number of countries all over the world; it is a consequence of the exceedingly liberal pension statutes drafted prior to the Great War, as also of the important reductions of staffs effected everywhere and of the adjustments of emoluments carried out under more auspicious conditions. In the case of Hungary a factor of decisive importance as a cause of the evils was the dismemberment of the country, which, while depriving us of our vital resources and of two-thirds of our territory, imposed upon our public finances the additional charge — exceeding 80 millions — involved by the pensions due to refugees.

The largest increase on the expenditure side is that of the *material expenditure* and of the *expenditure of the public undertakings* — an increase of 20.2 million pengő, from 387.1 to 407.3 million pengő. This increase is due — particularly in the case of the public undertakings — partly to the advance in the turn-over (traffic) and in the degree of employment, that being in any case a favourable phenomenon, seeing that it involves also an increase of receipts. But it is due partly also to our having during a whole series of years dispensed with every apparently superfluous item of expenditure for the purpose of reducing — and that very rapidly — the public expenditure, while any further postponement of many of these items of expenditure would certainly prove extremely detrimental to the public interest.

Of the amount figuring under the heads of material, transitional and operating expenditure *more than 200 million pengő* are being appropriated for the purposes of repairs, purchases and public works bearing the character of investments serving to induce a recovery of the economic life of the country.

The sum appropriated for the sinking fund and interest services of the State debts shows an increase of 400,000 pengő, the increase being due to the advance in the requirements of the service of the loans taken up to cover the budgetary deficits, as also for investments and for the adjustment of the debts of the agrarian classes, — an increase not fully balanced by the reduction in requirements ensuing as a consequence of the fall in the quotations of certain foreign currencies. On the present occasion too the Estimates include the full amount required for the service of the State debts, irrespective of whether that service is to be effected in cash or whether a portion of the service of the foreign indebtedness of the State will be provided — in view of the given situation — by the deposit of Treasury Notes.

The charges under the Treaty of Peace show an increase of 100,000 pengő, that being a consequence of the agreements concluded in 1924; on the present occasion too — as compared with the previous year — only 7.27% of the service originally determined, together with the costs of transfer, has been foreseen under this head.

The deficit must continue to be practically exclusively secured by credit transactions. We shall be compelled, as in previous years, to deposit Treasury Notes in payment of the sums due under the head of our foreign debts service, the remainder of the amount required being provided, as last year, by having recourse to inland credit.

As concerns the receipts side of the Estimates, we see that of the total amount of revenue foreseen (1100.2 million pengő) the Public Administration receipts amount to 748 million pengő, and those of the State undertakings to 352.2 million pengő. The receipts of the Public Administration are either departmental receipts (estimated at 73.7 million pengő) or public contributions (taxes and other imposts) estimated at an amount 5.2 million pengő in excess of that figuring under this head in the previous Estimates. In the year 1930/31 the receipts of the Public Administration still amounted to 746 million pengő: this item gradually declined — first to 734 and then to 669 million pengő. In 1933 the more favourable yield of the harvest, combined with the improvement in the economic situation (relatively slight though that improvement was) resulted in the public receipts once more beginning to increase, the sum obtained (679 million pengő) being 1.5% in excess of that recorded for the previous year. This tendency has continued in the current year too, as is shown by the fact that the amount of the receipts collected during the first ten months of that year was 576.1 million pengő as against 560.7 million pengő for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. This fact has authorised us to increase the amount of receipts foreseen in the Estimates by the sum of 5,200,000 pengő.

The balance-sheet of the State undertakings shows a slight improvement — the deficit having decreased from 60.1 million pengő in the previous year to 57.1 millions. The only State undertaking to show a profit on operations is the Post Office Administration, the profit amounting to 7.4 million pengő.

One of the gravest problems of our public finances is the deficit on the operations of the State Railways estimated at the sum of 54 million pengő.

However, when we compare the situation of the

Hungarian State Railways with that of foreign railways, we must admit that the situation of our State Railways is not a whit worse than is that of those foreign railways; for when we inquire concerning the proportion of expenditure falling to every 100 pengő of receipts, we find that, while in the case of the Hungarian State Railways that amount is 126.1, in the case of the French Railways it is 123.4, in that of the Czecho-Slovak Railways 126.5, in that of the Italian Railways 126.4, and in that of the Austrian Federal Railways 123.5 per cent.

In the case of the State Iron and Steel Works and Machine Factory the deficit amounts to 11.5 million pengő, — that being a relatively favourable result, as compared with the state of things in force there two and a half years ago. This undertaking has proved able to materially increase its turn-over.

The results achieved in the field of our international commercial relations are of a re-assuring character; for we have succeeded in arriving at a solution of the problem which is a fair and equitable one from the point of view of our inland interests and a satisfactory one when regarded from the point of view of our foreign connections. Indeed, it is gratifying to be able to establish the fact that under — and by virtue of — the Rome agreements we have succeeded in achieving in respect of the Hungarian marketing problems and in particular of the marketing of the prime Hungarian agrarian product — viz. wheat — what is not merely a provisional compromise but a conception of far-reaching significance which will serve as one of the permanent pillars of our future and will act this year already as the basis for the marketing of our wheat.

Our foreign exchanges policy during the trouble-fraught current economic year too achieved its principal aim — the securing of the vital requirements of the country in foreign exchanges —, even though as a consequence of the poor harvest yield the quantities of goods available for marketing in foreign countries were materially less than previously. This result is due very largely to the businesslike activity of the National Bank of Hungary, whose services in this field — as in that of our credit policy — are universally appreciated in foreign countries too.

By the co-operation of our systematic commercial and foreign exchanges policies we succeeded in securing the country's requirements in raw materials without any resulting advance in the prices of inland industrial products, — while simultaneously bringing about a material advance of the prices of agrarian produce. We shall not deviate a jot from the fundamental principle of our foreign exchanges policy and shall protect the purchasing power of the pengő in order to safeguard the fruits of labour and economy and further the accumulation of capital.

Even though our position in respect of foreign exchanges made it possible to secure all vital requirements, nevertheless we had to continue to maintain in force the restrictions decided upon in the year 1931/32 in respect of our foreign debts. So far as the short-term debts are concerned, there are in force (Stillhalte) agreements concluded with the short-term creditors. As a matter of fact, certain sums are deposited with the National Bank. The system of additional exports and the financing of tourist trips to Hungary are means to enable the foreign creditors to make use of these sums.

A provisional arrangement is in force in respect of our foreign debts; but it must not be forgotten that debtor countries whose economic situation is much stronger have also failed to reach a definitive and satisfactory adjustment. In any case we shall seize the very first opportunity that offers to arrive at a lasting

and reassuring solution of the problem of our dealings with our foreign creditors. We are in particular need of such a solution in view of the fact that *we are not by any means enamoured of the system of restrictions in force in the fields of foreign trade and of foreign exchanges transactions; an effort must be made to restore absolute freedom in these fields* — naturally subject to conditions offering complete security. One of the most important of these conditions is the settlement of the question of foreign debts without in any way endangering from this side the balance of payments.

In connection with *inland credits* a point to be particularly emphasised is the *relaxation of the torpor previously existing* and the consequent resumption of the circulation of the credit life of the country. Important steps of the kind are those connected with the

green credits, the credit of five million pengő for encouraging house-building among public employees (the so-called 1935 (*LAB*) credit), the *house-repairs credit*, *foreign credits*, all these transactions being effected with the aid of the sums accumulated by the Workers' and Employees' Insurance Institutes; but the work done in this field must be further supplemented, particularly in the matter of *agrarian credit*.

The question of the farmers' indebtedness is one of our gravest and most important problems. The adjustment effected in the autumn of 1933 reduced the interest charges so materially in favour of the agrarian classes that the amount involved *has declined* from the original amount of 225 million pengő (in 1930—31) *to the sum of some 90 million pengő a year*. This means that roughly 37,000 small-holder families will be able to retain their holdings.

S P O R T S

FOOTBALL

The Hungarian Professional League Championship matches came to an end recently. The position of the leading clubs is: 1 Ujpest, 2 Ferencváros, 3 Hungaria, 4 Szeged.

The Hungarian representative team has also played several matches, not all of which ended in a victory for the Hungarians. They were beaten by the Swiss representative team; this failure, however, was amply compensated for by the splendid victory won over the Austrian "Wundermannschaft" (Wonder Team). The Austrians, who played with spirit and go throughout, were beaten by 6 goals to 3. Splendid though this victory was, the Hungarians did not hold the palm for long. The Hungarian representative team, playing with too much self-confidence in Paris, was beaten by 2 goals to 0.

WATERPOLO

The fame of Hungarian water-polo sport induced the Tunis water-polo players to invite the brilliant Hungarian team to their country. The Hungarian Swimming Association gladly accepted the invitation, and the Hungarian team set out for a tour in North Africa. As a sporting event their trip was of little importance; as propaganda it has served its purpose. The Hungarian team, of course, was greatly superior to the Tunis one, as the results of the match played at the beginning of May prove (20 goals to nil, and first in all the swimming contests). On the way back the Hungarians stopped at Milan to play against the North Italian representative team. The Hungarians beat the Italians by 7 goals to nil, and won all the swimming contests too. An outstanding feature of the tour was Francis Csik's (Hungarian European Champion) 100 metre race, which he swam in 58.6 seconds, thus establishing an African record.

MOTORING

Since the construction of the Gyón straight track, which is a section of the transcontinental road passing

through Hungary, many motorists come here to improve their records. Recently the famous German racing-motorist, Robert Kohlrausch, made some fine record tests in his M. G. racing-car with a cylinder capacity of 750 cubic centimetres. His performance was excellent, 210.649 kilometres an hour, i. e. 4 kilometres more than the previous world record. The record-breaking event began with a flying-start.

FENCING

The 1935 Hungarian Sword Fencing Championship meeting arranged early in May may well be styled the most arduous fencing tournament in the world. The Hungarian fencing team (which for years has won laurels after laurels for the national colours) has not yet been elected for this year's European Championship tournament. As no nation's team may consist of more than six men, a great struggle to obtain the best possible places has arisen. The results of the Hungarian Sword Fencing Championship for 1935 were as follows: *Champion, Paul Kovács* (6 wins), 2 Louis Maszlay (6 wins), 3 Béla Bay, 4 Aladár Gerevich.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY GAMES

The U. S. A. National Students Association has written to the organising committee notifying that J. Burke Knapp, student of Stanford University, California, is studying in Oxford this term and may be expected to take part in the Budapest meeting. The prospect of Knapp's entry is a matter of great satisfaction, not merely because it would raise the number of nations participating, but also as a sporting event, for that excellent swimmer last year swam 100 metres in about 1 minute. Japan has sent in the names of her competitors for the Tennis Championships, Yamagishi and Nishimura, Tokio University students, will compete in the men's singles. The Hungarian Foreign Ministry has informed the organising committee that competitors producing a World Championship certificate will enjoy a 67% reduction on their visas, which may also be obtained after arrival in Budapest. "y"

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